

THE GAIN IN BUSINESS,

DURING THE FIRST FIVE MONTHS OF 1887,

Is Eighteen Per Cent. More Than for the Same Time in 1886;

THIRTY-EIGHT PER CENT. MORE THAN FOR 1885,

And Twenty Per Cent. More Than for the Same Time in 1884.

(SPECIAL TO THE APPEAL.)

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., June 11.—The volume of business throughout the United States is increasing year by year, at a rate which shows there is a strong foundation for the various new enterprises under way. The gain in business during the past five months, over the same time last year, was 18 per cent.; same time in 1886, 38 per cent.; over same time in 1884, 20 per cent. This extraordinary increase in business has been made possible by railway extension, by the increase in the volume of currency, by the steady increase in capital, and by the steady increase in the earning power of the masses.

Business from all sections of the country is in a very healthy condition. Manufacturers and jobbers are complaining during the last week or so of a temporary dullness, but the complaints are without just cause. An enormous consumption is going on, as well as production. Stocks of all kinds of goods are light. Mills and factories continue to receive orders for forward delivery. In Boston, all of the boot and shoe shops are well supplied with contracts. In Philadelphia, there is an active demand for building material, iron, steel, lumber and coal. In Cleveland, O., there is a steady wholesale trade. In Cincinnati all manufacturers are running full time on orders. In Chicago, the sales of general merchandise are up to the same as last year. Dry goods of all kinds are selling in unusually large quantities. Nothing is being done in local building material or lumber. The Eastern and Western lumber shipments are very heavy.

The lumber trade in general was never in more prosperous shape. The great building activity is absorbing the entire output of mills in all sections of the country. Prices are firm and will continue so for months. Immense quantities of yellow pine are being received at North Atlantic ports. Considerable supplies are also coming by rail.

In Detroit the volume of business is away ahead of last year. In Louisville the bank clearings for May were 20 per cent. greater than for May last year. In St. Louis the same report is made, and the month of June opens very promising. In Kansas City an extraordinary amount of building is going on, money is abundant, markets are active and the summer and fall prospects are very encouraging. In St. Paul hardware, dry goods and clothing are selling well. In Denver building is active, heavy hardware and machinery are in demand and prices are firm. In New Orleans a fair volume of business is reported. Throughout the Mississippi Valley there is a generally healthy condition of trade.

Within the past week volume of business has been placed with rail mills for 100,000 tons of American rails, and in foreign markets for about 50,000 tons for winter and autumn delivery respectively. Prices are \$38 at mill for American and \$41 at Gulf ports for foreign. The iron industry as a whole was never in more prosperous condition, and very little change is in enforced idleness. The coke workers' strike may possibly be terminated by the return of the Knights. The anthracite coal trade is better than it was last year, and prices are higher. Enormous contracts have been placed for bituminous coal, and the combination of companies a 10 per cent. per ton advance. A meeting was held for that purpose last Saturday in Philadelphia, but action was postponed.

The demand for all kinds of building material is very heavy. Brick is scarce in several cities, new machinery is being put to remedy the want. Lumber is arriving in large quantities, and both hard and soft woods are selling as fast as they arrive. The furniture manufacturers are liberal purchasers of good wood, especially of wood designed for antique products, for which there is a great rush.

The financial situation is at present good. High authorities confidently believe that the country is expanding too rapidly and that there are serious dangers ahead, which will burst upon us like a thunder clap before the country is ready for it.

The textile manufacturers of Philadelphia are very busy preparing for what they expect will be the heaviest season they have ever had. There will be a rush of Western and Southern jobbers in the city, from the 15th of June to about the 1st of August, during which time orders will be placed for about as much carpeting as the mills can turn out for the next six months. Samples are all completed, and many of them show a great improvement over former productions. The demand for bleached and brown goods, and for all kinds of cotton dress goods, is very active, and quite a number of factories have several weeks' orders already in hand. The manufacturers of hosiery are also pushing work, and the volume of hosiery and knit goods business, according to present indications, will run ahead of last year's. The carpet assemblies, which have been expelled, are raising a great hue and cry, and will exhaust every remedy to overturn the decision of the General Executive Board.

One of the secrets of success which the Knights of Labor, as well as any other organized power has to learn, is the imperative necessity of absolute obedience to the orders of superiors, be they right or wrong; as well might a brigade or division hold a debating society before going into battle, or a ship's crew resolve itself into a committee of the whole to decide whether they would go into action, as for an assembly of the Knights of Labor, or any number of them, to call in question or disobey the edict of their General Executive Board.

There have been 480 strikes since January 1st, involving 227,000 wage workers, against 164 strikes for the

same time last year, involving 365,000 wage workers. During May, 79,000 struck, against 216,000 for May of last year. The International Association of Iron and Steel Workers have this week made a demand for a 10 per cent. advance.

Knights generally is contented with existing rates, but it is only a question of time for a further agitation to be made for better conditions. The National Government has disappointed the Knights in its treatment of labor questions, and several State Legislatures have done no better. Organized labor must become a greater power within itself before it can expect to wield influence outside. It has too many political leaders, as in Pennsylvania, who would wreck the labor interests for the sake of political distinction.

Chinese engineers and statesmen are carefully examining the manufacturing capacity and facility of Great Britain, with a view of making heavy purchases of machinery, to introduce manufacturing of various kinds on a large scale in their country.

The natural gas regions of Ohio are attracting manufacturers, big and little, with the offer of cheap gas. One single gas well in that section furnishes as much gas as would equal 376,000 tons of coal in twelve months.

Western coal prospectors are discovering and developing large beds of coal along the Rocky Mountains, where little industries will soon follow, to supply the wants of the far West.

Several syndicates have been formed to develop the natural gas fields of the Western States.

Twelve cotton factories in Augusta, Ga., use water power at a nominal cost and are able to undersell similar New England products. They use 50,000 bales of cotton per year.

The labor organizations of the country, especially the Knights of Labor, will very generally celebrate the 4th of July in an old fashioned way.

The workmen have much to gain by reviving the celebration of this day as it should be celebrated. A national convention of boot and shoe manufacturers was held in Brockton, Mass., on Tuesday. Capitalists in Eastern cities are preparing schemes for building workingmen's houses in large numbers, in several cities, and selling them at a fair margin. Several new co-operative concerns have started within the past two months, but so far as known they lack sufficient capital.

Labor is gaining silent victories, which monopolists are not shrewd enough to see.

THE KHEDIVE'S SUPERSTITION.

In every book about the East there ought, of course, to be some mention of occult science, and Mr. Butler brings his contribution to the general store of those fascinating stories which most people affect to disbelieve, yet hear with the utmost avidity. This story, too, has the special merit of being vouched for by the Khedive. Stories of Oriental magic have always their own fascination. One is half inclined to credit wise men of the East with possessing a tradition of occult science long lost among the restless changes of the West. Such a story now came under my notice. The Khedive sent for me one evening, and said:

"I have something curious to tell you. There is a Turk here in Cairo who wears a ring which he pretends is gifted with magic virtues. I have seen him and the ring—it is a plain hoop of gold set with a red stone, which is said to have come from Mecca. The Turk also showed me a plate of silver engraved with verses from the Koran. He explained that he could not work the charm himself, but required a child under ten years of age. The child takes the ring, the silver plate is put on his head, and in a little while the color of the stone is changed to white. Thereupon the child looks into the stone, and sees in it visions, and can answer any questions."

The Khedive went on to say, that, being quite incredulous, he asked for permission to take the ring home and try it in private. The owner consented. So the Khedive took the ring to Ismailia palace, where there happened to be a little girl eight years old, belonging to the Khedive's household.

"He gave the child, unable to read or write. When the plate of silver was laid on her head and the ring given into her hand, almost immediately she cried out, 'The stone has turned to white.' The Khedive then asked questions about persons whom the child had not seen, and received correct descriptions. Another person present asked:

"How many children have I?" "Two sons and a daughter." "That is right. What is the elder son like?" "He wears a coat with a row of buttons down the front, and striped trousers, and has a sabre."

"What is the second son like?" "He has a coat with two rows of buttons in front, little gold cushions on his shoulders and an anchor embroidered on his cuffs."

The oae was in the Turkish army, the other in the Turkish navy, and both were absolutely unknown to the child. Conclusion was impossible; for even a wizard would find it hard to penetrate into the ladies' apartments of the Khedive's palace. Moreover the questions were too rapid and too varied to admit of shuffling or guessing answers. The Khedive's conclusion was: "I cannot believe it, and yet I cannot understand it."

After some talk about English mesmerists and clairvoyants, the Khedive related that once, before he came to the throne, he consulted a soothsayer in company with the Minister of War.

"What is the news for Egypt?" he asked.

The soothsayer demanded two minutes delay, and then replied "War with Abyssinia."

"Will the Egyptian army conquer?" "Give me six minutes," replied the soothsayer.

At the end of that time his face became very troubled, his voice faltered, and his whole body shook as he answered, "The Egyptians will be defeated and their army destroyed; only a small remnant shall be left."

The Prince laughed at the prophecy and forgot it; but two months later the same Minister of War showed him a dispatch from Upper Egypt, stating that the army had been utterly routed and four battalions out of six annihilated. After showing the dispatch the Minister remarked, "Do you remember our friend the soothsayer?" and the Prince recollected. Now as Khedive he regards the thing as a curious coincidence.

COMMENCEMENT SERVICES

AT THE SOUTHWESTERN PRESBYTERIAN UNIVERSITY.

The Baccalaureate Sermon by the Rev. T. D. Witherspoon, D. D., of Louisville, Ky.

(CORRESPONDENCE OF THE APPEAL.)

CLARKSVILLE, TENN., June 9.—Commencement week in the Southwestern Presbyterian University has closed most satisfactorily. The weather was propitious, the exercises throughout interesting, and the rounding up of the busy year's work most satisfactory. The Sabbath service was enjoyed by the large congregation assembled in the Presbyterian churches. The Rev. T. D. Witherspoon, D. D., of Louisville, Ky., delivered an able and eloquent baccalaureate sermon from John vii, 12, in the morning, and the Rev. Thomas Cummins, of Vicksburg, Miss., preached a practical and impressive sermon to the Young Men's Christian Association at night, from Acts xii, 15. His subject: "What God has allowed do not thou attempt to unallow." On Monday night the orations by representatives of the literary societies were delivered in a charming competition for the joint "medal."

The speakers were six in number. The Washington Irving was represented by F. D. Daniels, Clarksville, Tenn.; "Beauty, Man's Inspiration," R. Y. Hicks, Shreveport, La.; "The Growth of Socialism," E. W. Ford, Kosciusko, Miss.; "Alexander Stephens," by W. A. Nisbet, Jonesboro, Ga.; "The Advancing South," S. S. Kennedy, Lake Providence, La.; "Destructive Influences on our National Character," J. N. Lyle, New Orleans, La.; "Persecution as a Factor in Human Advancement," Harry S. Bunting, now of Clarksville, was also called forward, and the Rev. Dr. W. K. Marshall, of Texas, in the name of the "Washington Irving," presented him with a similar medal. They were enthusiastically cheered on their success.

Tuesday forenoon another interesting contest was witnessed by a large audience. The "seven" elected by the Faculty were now to deliver competitive orations for the speaker's medal, viz:

Wm. Caldwell, Senatobia, Miss.; "What Shall We Do With Our Money?" S. J. Foster, Jr., Union Springs, Ala.; "The Necessity for an Ideal in the Development of Character," C. B. McLeod, White Oak Springs, Ala.; "The Brides," W. T. Palmer, New Orleans, La.; "The Ages of the Poets," F. H. Rice, Jr., Memphis, Tenn.; "Sunset's Prophecy," H. Richardson, Vicksburg, Miss.; "The Mississippi Valley," P. C. West, La Grange, Ark.; "The American Laborer."

This was a personal contest for an honorable distinction and a costly medal, and while the competition was honorable, it developed fully the power of each one as a writer and speaker. Taken as a whole, the orations were worthy of the highest commendation.

Again, at 8:30 o'clock p.m., the hall was crowded to hear the addresses before the Literary Societies and the Alumni Association. Chancellor Wadell first introduced the Hon. S. M. Shelton, of Vicksburg, Miss. "What Is the True Basis of the State? Enforce the Christian Sabbath?" was the subject he proposed to discuss before the Literary Societies. The argument was that Christianity being a part of the common law of the land, as recognized by different States and the courts, this established by the authority of eminent jurists both in England and this country—therefore the State has a right to enforce the Christian Sabbath, etc.

The Rev. John H. Boyd, of Winona, Miss., was introduced as the orator of the Alumni Association. His subject was: "A Consideration of the Moral Condition and Tendencies of the South. In other words, 'The Moral Side of our New South.' It was not merely material resources that make a people great and prosperous. We have these in abundance. But the moral conditions and tendencies have a superlatively important place. The negro problem, the mortgage system and lien law, the treatment of our criminal classes, the prevalence of mob law and crimes thus committed and winked at, were discussed as the factors that are moulding public opinion and feeling and demoralizing the public conscience and heart and life, whilst justice, honesty, purity and humanity are ignored. These are the dangers that imperil the 'Moral Side of the New South,' etc. Both addresses were able and important in their line of reasoning. All the services are opened with prayer and closed with a benediction by the venerable chancellor.

On Wednesday forenoon the degree orations were, viz: Wm. M. Anderson, Trenton, Tenn.; "The Goal of Nations," D. J. Brimm, Birmingham, Ala.; "Vox Populi, Vox Dei," W. F. Dowd, Aberdeen, Miss.; "Physical Culture a Necessary Part of a Complete Education," W. L. Frierson, Shelbyville, Tenn.; "The Nature of Science," H. M. Johnson, (excused) Coldwater, Miss.; "A Pica for Science," G. W. Patterson, Baton Rouge, La.; "Labor, With a Plea for the Co-operative System," H. B. Price, (excused) Vicksburg, Miss.; "Prohibition," C. W. Fawcett, (valetudinarian), New Orleans—"The Capabilities of the Human Mind not the Limits of Belief."

Medals were presented, namely: J. N. Lyle, New Orleans, the "Joint Medal," by the literary societies. T. H. Rice, Jr., Memphis, Tenn., the "Speaker's Medal," by the university. C. C. Parish, of Greenwood, Miss., the "Emerson Greek Medal," D. J. Brimm, Birmingham, Ala., the "Mack Biblical Medal."

Degrees were conferred, namely: Master of Arts—W. M. Anderson, Trenton, Tenn.; W. D. Daniel, Clarksville, Tenn.; H. M. Johnson, Coldwater, Miss.; N. Smylie, Clarksville, Tenn.; C. W. Fawcett, New Orleans. Bachelor of Arts—J. H. Bostrick, Columbus, Ga.; D. J. Brimm, Birmingham, Ala.; J. J. Conroy, Clarksville, Tenn.; W. F. Dowd, Aberdeen, Miss.; E. W. Ford, Kosciusko, Miss.; W. L. Frierson, Shelbyville, Tenn.; R. Y. Hicks, Shreveport, La.; E. T. Hollins, Nashville, Tenn.; J. N. Lyle, New Orleans, La.; G. W. Patterson, Baton Rouge, La.; H. B. Price, Vicksburg, Miss.; W. F. Tims, Kosciusko, Miss.; W. B. White, Walkup, N. C.

Bachelor of Philosophy—William Elwang, New Orleans, La.; S. B. Kennedy, Lake Providence, La.; A. G. Payne, Clarksville, Tenn. Bachelor of Divinity—P. L. Allen, Banner, Miss.; C. W. Chambers, Lexington, Mo.; J. G. Wenzelberger, Brooklyn, N. Y.; H. B. Price, Vicksburg, Miss.

Commercial Science—D. S. Bloch, Clarksville, Tenn.; W. M. Bunting, Wilson, Kas. Honorary Degrees (Doctor of Divinity)—The Rev. L. S. Handley, Birmingham, Ala. Doctor of Laws—The Hon. H. M. Somerville, Supreme Court of Alabama.

A pleasing feature of the occasion was the graduating of the thirteen members of the senior class in the "School of Theology." The Rev. Dr. Joseph R. Wilson, D.D., professor of theology, gave them a parting address, which was brief, but full of wisdom and good counsel. These are the first fruits of our theological school. Two hundred graduates in schools and departments also received diplomas. The year has been one of unprecedented success for the university. One hundred and fifty students have been enrolled. A large increase is expected at the opening on the first Wednesday of next September.

The Alumni resolved to have a reunion next June and a banquet. The Alumni and old students are invited to be present. G. W. Macrae, a director from your city, was present and enjoyed the commencement services. His good judgment is valuable in carrying forward our financial work.

THE EDITOR'S REVENGE.—I. One little school lot Near a corner stood, Right in heart of Busy neighborhood.

II. Small was the value Thereon appraised, Highest man comes along, Says it must be raised.

III. Up goes the rental, School fund increased; Better never paid Since it was leased.

IV. Then comes the honest man, Judge he would be; He looks at it, and says, "No, sir—e."

"I am an editor—Great paper mine—And for your school, sir, Daily I give."

VI. "To thank your prospects I'll, I'll be true, Dear your future, You raised my rent."

OUT IN TIPTON.

INTERESTING HISTORY OF MT. ZION, TENN.

And a Sketch of the Surrounding Country—A Land of Milk and Honey.

(CORRESPONDENCE OF THE APPEAL.)

MT. ZION, TENN., June 10.—This place, unlike others, has, strange to say, two names. A postoffice was needed here, and as there was already a place of that same name in a State, the name of "Munford" was assumed by Mt. Zion. It is about as old as Randolph, and Randolph is the oldest town in the county—once the rival of Memphis. It is within one and one-half miles of the Paducah railroad and in that distance also its rival "city" Atoka, and within seven miles of "the river." Its surrounding country is very fertile and beautiful; is densely populated with thrifty farmers who present an appearance of contentment, prosperity and independence. Mt. Zion has been for years a central point for gatherings of the people, not only for the purpose of having sermons and keeping up the church, but for giving attention to public speaking on all important topics concerning county affairs and all other questions that a progressive community should take an interest in. It certainly has a history unusually creditable in its efforts to uphold the principles of virtue and morality and whatever pertained to the cause of religion, or that effected the prosperity and happiness of the surrounding country. Saloons were only tolerated for very short periods; and opposition to these have always been so open and outspoken that finally no dealer in spirituous liquors would think of opening up here, the pressure having been so forcible that the last one suspended business twelve years ago. Their great object has been first to foster and sustain churches and schools, and this having been a success, the building up and improving the appearance of the place was next attended to. It has therefore grown to be a very attractive and prosperous little village, with some handsome residences, a very costly high school building or college, which, being of brick and on the modern style of architecture, stands out boldly as you approach within several miles of the place. Its church, mills, shops, blacksmith and wood and shoe stores, and its well built storehouses—mostly situated in a cluster of fine forest trees—with its Masonic hall and suburban cottage residences, renders it a very pretty place, and the town for peaceful, quiet people to enjoy life and be happy. The college, which was located here under the auspices of the Methodist Conference eight or ten years ago, has not reached the high standard of success that was confidently anticipated, yet it has had its graduating classes, and undoubtedly it is a well built school, and has been a part of Tipton county and a part of Shelby a beacon light in the cause of education that has shone out effulgently. The good effects within a large scope of the surrounding country had been very apparent and generally conceded. It has contributed many teachers for the common schools, has turned out some very useful young ladies and gentlemen for most any vocation, and has especially been of use in helping in a liberal way young men preparing for the ministry. It has been, probably, more successful under the able management of the Rev. Hardin J. Turner than before or since he had charge of it. At present there is a fine school, an efficient corps of teachers, and much is expected of the pupils who will in a short time be on examination. A grand concert is to be given, which, as usual, will be attended with an overcrowded house.

Mount Zion, so old and well established, does not like to yield its first name, but it is likely that in the course of another decade one will seldom hear its first name called. Shakespeare has said there was nothing in a name; but the name of this place certainly indicates a love for biblical terms, and its subsequent history shows that the same leaning to Christianity has made it unusually prosperous. The merchants here have a large cash business, besides furnishing on a credit, extensively. Competition has brought goods and supplies of all kinds very low, and one house here, backed by ample means, does exclusively a cash business. The result has been beneficial to the community at large, for when goods are low people are more apt to keep out of debt, and debt has been the curse of the land. On the other side of the question of cash and credit, some people could not get along if some merchant did not assist them. Hence, it seems impossible to introduce the cash system exclusive, at least in a cotton country. Much wheat, corn, oats and clover is grown in the country. Hogs, poultry, cattle, horses and mules are raised for home use, and much is supplied to your Memphis boarding houses from out this way. It is the land of chickens, eggs, butter, fruit, vegetables, etc., and the Memphis peddler or huckster wagon is seen on every road, has become a standard traffic, and benefits the people greatly. This does much towards encouraging the practical introduction of the cash system.

No country is better for the grasses, clover, vegetables or anything of a vicious nature, than this. The wild peas once grew spontaneously; the range for stock was unequaled in any land in the early settlement. Cotton grows well, and grain of all kinds, but the farmers are turning their attention more and more to the production of that which is used at home. There seemed but little hope for the abandoned places in old fields until the introduction of what seemed very insignificant and only experimental and visionary but a few years ago. This same substance is destined in all future time to be included in the lists of farm supplies like other absolute necessities. It is simply soft rock ground up and manufactured principally at Grand Rapids, Mich., known as land plaster. It was first introduced in this country, it is said, by Mr. John Strong, who was surprised at the result of its application on abandoned places, and he hastened to announce to his neighbors the results of his experiments. Ever since it has been more and more used, until now the farmers combine and order it by the car load. They select

a man, Mr. J. G. McCain, at Idaville mainly, who attends to the ordering, receiving and delivering. About 55 cents per sack is what it costs at the depot, each weighing about 200 pounds, which will, sown with clover, enrich two acres of ground. When entirely bare of vegetation it requires some more. It makes the first year \$10 worth of clover besides pasturage, as it is a rapid fertilizer. It will cause land that would not sprout the seed to make nearly a bale to the acre in two years. It is indeed a safe and certain reliance for the restoration of all the worn and abandoned land.

The crops are clean, some farmers at leisure, no great need of rain, and everything so promising that it is a subject of remark on all occasions. May it continue thus, may the brightest hopes of the toiling masses be realized. Wheat is harvesting, but not as good as usual, corn and cotton never better.

MEMPHIS AND CHARLESTON RAILROAD Co., MEMPHIS, TENN., May 8, 1887. NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That on the 29th day of April, 1887, a decree was entered by the Court of Chancery, at Memphis, Tenn., dissolving the lease of the railroad and property of the Memphis and Charleston Railroad Company, heretofore held by the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia Railroad Company, and that in obedience to such decree all said railroad and property has been surrendered to the Memphis and Charleston Railroad Company. C. M. McNeill, President.

MANUEL MISA "ST. BONIFACE" SHERRY. From the Spanish Monastery, direct. BRANDENBERG FRERES CLARET, S. S. Marcellin. CRUSE ET FILS FRERES CLARET, S. S. Marcellin. BURBES LIGHT SPARKLING ALE, S. S. Haytian. GUINNESS STOUT, S. S. Haytian. CALIFORNIA CLARET AND RHINE WINES.

B. J. SEMMES & Co. SEND TO FLOYD & CO., MEMPHIS. For Prices of Assorted Crates of GLASS AND QUEENWARE, put up expressly for the Wholesale Trade. We are Agents for the GREENWOOD CHINA, for Hotels, Restaurants and Steamboats. BAR GOODS A SPECIALTY.

SAWRIE, ROZIER CO., Cracker and Candy Manufacturers. Order our special brand of MAGNOLIA SODA CRACKERS from your merchant at 5% per pound. They are delicious, and we guarantee them to increase your trade. Try them.

Sawrie, Rozier Co. M. R. COOVER & CO. LUMBER YARD AND PLANING MILL. MANUFACTURERS OF Doors, Sash, Blinds, Mouldings, all kinds of Door and Window Frames, Brackets, Scroll-Work, Rough and Dressed Lumber, Shingles, Laths, Water Tanks, All kinds of Wood Work, Executed at Short Notice. Nos. 157 to 173 Washington street, Memphis, Tenn.

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Chesapeake and Nashville Railway Company. NOTICE is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Chesapeake and Nashville Railway Company, of the State of Kentucky and Tennessee, pursuant to its charter and bylaws, will be held at the office of the Kentucky Central Railroad Company, in the city of Covington, Ky., at the hour of 11 o'clock noon, on the 25th day of June, 1887, for the purpose of the election of a Board of Directors to serve for the ensuing year, and to authorize the issue of 5 per cent. fifty years gold bonds of said company, issued or to be issued at a rate not exceeding \$50,000 per mile of its lines of railroad situated in said States, and the making of a mortgage on its property and franchises to secure the payment thereof, and such other business as may properly come before it. H. M. HOYT, Secretary.

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